AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend this application on page 1 by inserting the following new paragraph after the application title at line 5:

This application is a national stage application of PCT application number PCT/EP2004/009085 filed on August 13, 2004, which claims priority to German application number 103 55 408.4 filed on November 25, 2003, and to German application number 103 38 533.9 filed on August 19, 2003, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Please replace the paragraph spanning pages 5 and 6 with the following paragraph:

It was important to investigate the significance of sialic acid groups for the C1-INH/IV antigen interaction. To this end, treatment with test neuraminidase (test NA, Dade Behring) from *Vibrio* ~~colerae~~ *cholerae* (VC) was performed at pH 7.0 (optimum pH at about 5.5-6.0); this was done either before or after adding the vaccine to the C1-INH. Immunoelectrophoresis illustrates that the neuraminidase treatment (Fig. 3b) or the C1-INH/IV antigen complex formation reduce the mobility of the C1-INH to a comparably large extent (Fig. 3d) and that the two effects are additive (Fig. 3c), evidently without having any effect on the sequence of enzyme treatment (see Fig. 3c with 3f). It also worth noting that C1-INH binds IV antigens even after neuraminidase treatment (Fig. 3c) and gives off the preformed complex neuraminic acid. This finding is consistent with the

reversibility of C1-INH/IV antigen complexing and with the existence of binding sites other than haemagglutinin on the C1-INH.